RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1.'69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julyt'f Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 20

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning be following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

For the information of our readers and especially for assessors and election officers in the respective districts of the County, we publish the following which is an act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have removed into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him, to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forth with be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township, or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freemen is or is not a house-keeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley, or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a house-keeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter." Where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D I;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "Age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township, or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.," and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, 'N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October in each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next proceeding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next proceeding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therin; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which, was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid; and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination. unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state the facts in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized. or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of his taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witness to their residences, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers, required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the list of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessors shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties thereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober, and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; provided that no person signing the petition shall be appointed as overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificates, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificates of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare, or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration, or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation, or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offience, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface, or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose; the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township, and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such office at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States Governments, on clerical or other duty. and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 4, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Poetry.

MY CHILDREN.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

I had two little darlings,
With eyes of deepest blue,
There's just a year between them,
And the younger is not two.
Like sunny little blossoms,
Whose petals daily ope,
I watch their minds expanding,
With fond and earnest hope.

Frank says he's mother's rose bud,
And little brother Willie,
With skin like alabaster,
Is my budding water-lily.
I call them both my mock-birds,
For, like music to my ear,
And their merry little voices,
So silvery and clear.

What the dew is to the flowers,
The rain-bow to the sky,
Are these children to my pathway,
Which they cheer and beautify.
They fill my heart with gladness,
With thankfulness and praise,
They chase away my sadness,
And leave no gloomy days.

Tho' many other blessings
Around my footsteps fall,
My children and their father,
Are chief among them all.
My life seems crowned with joys
Whene'er I look on them,
And they the brightest jewels
Within the diadem.

Then blessing on my darlings,
Bright blessings from above,
God grant their tender boyhood
Miss not a mother's love!
Oh, may my days be lengthened
Thro' out their earlycuth,
To lead them in the pathway
Of honor and of truth.

God grant to me His spirit
To guide their souls aright,
To teach them by example
"To walk as in His sight."
And when this life in ended,
May all whom he has given,
United, form a family
Within the courts of Heaven!

Miscellaneous.

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is, to a woman, at once the happiest and saddest event of her life; is the promise of future bliss, raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home, her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements—everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for kindness, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she has dared impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counselor and the counseled, and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate—all are to be forsaken at one fell stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed, and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her. Buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids a fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations of the happiness to come. Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hope—who can, coward-like, break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired.

IN the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, during 1868, twenty-seven convicts were punished with whips, thirty-four with the paddle, forty-eight by being put into a dark cell.

WALTER BROWN, of Boston, has repeated in Jersy City his feat of riding fifty miles on a velocipede within six hours. The driving wheel made 25,219 revolutions in this time.

THE POPULATION ON THE GLOBE.

There are on the globe about 1,288,000,000 souls, of which

360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race.
552,000,000, are of the Mongolian race.
190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race.
176,000,000 are of the Maylay race.
1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.
There are 3642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 333,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,544 per day, 3730 per hour, 60 per minute. So each pulsation of our heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human life is 33 years.

One-fourth of the population dies at or before 17 years.

One half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 persons lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1,000 persons 65 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 42 are priests, orators or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 soldiers or military employees, 20 advocates or engineers, 27 professors and 24 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 335,000,000 Christians.
There are 5,000,000 Israelites.
There are 60,000,000 Asiatic religionists.
There are 160,000,000 Mohamedans.
There are 200,000,000 Pagans.
In the Christian churches:
170,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic.
75,000,000 profess the Greek faith.
80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

REMARKABLE WORKS.—Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, 300 feet high, and had 100 brazen gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet high and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 308. It employed 330,000 men in the building. The Labyrinth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 12 halls Thebes, in Egypt, present ruins 27 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of $300,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

"I WILL!"—We like that strong, robust expression. No one, having uttered it in sincerity, was ever a mean, crying man. The pigmies of the world did not trouble him, although they rose in masses to pull him down. He speaks, and the indomitable prevails. His enemies fall before him. He rides forth a conquerer. Would you be distinguished for your scientific or literary attainments? Look not mournfully at your lot, but with "I will" breathing from your lips and bursting from a great heart, you can not but prevail. Show us the man that never rose higher than a toadstool, and whose influence died with his breath, and we will point you to a greping, cringing wretch, who trembles at the approach of a spider, and faints beneath a thunder cloud. Let the fires of energy play through your veins, and if your thoughts are directed in right channels you will startle the slumbering universe.

SHEEP multiply so prodigiously in Australia, that the boiling down of the animals merely for the extraction of the tallow has grown into a business of huge proportions Four hundred sheep are cut to pieces and thrown into a big boiler, steam from another boiler is turned on, and soon the carcasses are reduced to a pulp; the tallow rises to the top, and is drawn off through large taps into barrels for export. The gravy and other juices, the remains of the meat, and the bones, which are so softened as to crumble easily in the hands, are given to pigs. Four thousand sheep are boiled down in a day.

"THAT'S a favorite stream for trout, friend," observed a piscatorial acquaintance to a genuine sprig of the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigor at a well-known subscription pool. "Faith, and it must be that same, sure enough," replied Pat, "for not one of 'em will stir out of it."

A BISHOP who indulged in the weed dined with Admiral Farragut once upon a time and after the dessert tendered a bunch of Havanas to the sailor, with the invitation, "Have a Acigar, dmiral?" "No, bishop," said the admiral, with a quizzical glance, "I don't smoke—I swear a little sometimes."

AN auctioneer, while engaged in his vocation, thus exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels; but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."

"A NOTICE of a recent steamboat explosion, in a Western paper, ends as follows: The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for $15,000, and loaded with iron."

"SAMBO, where's your master?"
"Gone out."
"Has he left off drinking yet?"
"Oh, yes, he leave off two or three times dis mornin.

A POLITE philosopher once thanked a lady who had been singing to a party for an hour, by saying, "Madam, you have wasted our time charmingly."

A PAPER in Iowa apologizes for an inadvertence whereby "an obituary notice of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins was headed 'Fire.'"

It is a common saying that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man; yet it is certain that some of the insects are back-biters, and all the quadrupeds tale-bearers.

ITEMS.

RAPID GROWTH.—Philadelphia is said to be growing faster just now than ever before. During the month of April, 728 permits were issued for new structures and 154 for alterations and additions. Of the new structures, 665 are to be dwelling-houses.

ROAD MAKING.—Road making, according to a recent message sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Governor Claflin, should be given a prominent place in the course of studies of agricultural colleges. Cheap transportation is one of the principal requirements of the present day, and a practical application of scientific principles to the construction of farm-roads will materially reduce the cost of taking produce to market or the railroad station. A good road, besides, costs less to take care of than an indifferent one. Thus, in Massachusetts, a macadamized road, sixty miles long, cost for repairs in 1868 the sum of $6,000, while an ordinary road, eighty-two miles long, cost $14,528.

AN OLD ODD FELLOW DEAD.—Mr. Richard Marley, one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the United States, died in Baltimore on Tuesday. The deceased was a cotemporary of the late Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, and did much towards the advancement of the Order. He was a past grand master, and for a long period up to the time of his death filled the responsible position of treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and was one of the representatives from Maryland to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which meets in San Francisco. He was also a prominent member of Salem Encampment. The deceased was seventy-eight years of age, and esteemed by all who knew him as an honest and upright man.

MARRYING YOUR WIFE'S SISTER.—The bill to allow marriage with a deceased wife's sister was ordered to a second reading in the Englieh House of Commons on the 21st ult., by a vote of two hundred and forty-three to one hundred and forty-four. Mr. Bright made a speech in favor of the bill, saying that there was no reason why a man should be prevented marrying a woman willing to marry him, except natural kinship of blood, and on this ground there was more objection to the marriage of first cousins than with a deceased wife's sister. As proofs of the legitimacy of these marriages, he urged that the persons who contracted them excited no feelings of condemnation among their friends and neighbors.

VALUABLE FRUIT CAN.—A fruit can containing $1,500 was plowed up in the garden at the late residence of the widow Clifton, at Seymour, Indiana, the other day. After being thrown up it was kicked around a couple of days, when a couple of men came along who had curiosity enough to open it. Upon removing the top it was found to contain $1,500 in greenbacks. This amount, it is said, they quietly removed, and left for Madison, where they deposited it in a bank, intending to set up in the grocery business. Some how or other, so the story goes, the affair leaked out, and the parties who leased of Mrs. Clifton made the interlopers disgorge, and the money is still on deposit at Madison, waiting a claimant to appear and prove property. It is supposed by some that young Clifton, who was hung by the Jackson county vigilants near Brownstown last summer, buried the money where it was found, a short time before he met his fate.

A NOVEL SWINDLING DODGE.—A year ago this spring, says a New York letter, the son of a Vermont farmer left home with a circus company. The family received no communication from him. A few days since there came to the father a letter postmarked Flushing, Long Island. The writer stated that the missing son had come to his house six weeks before, in a feeble condition, and had just died, asking, as a last request, that his remains might be sent home. He, the writer, stated that he was in poor circumstances, and asked the father to send sixty dollars through the postoffice to pay for a suitable coffin and other expenses attending the dispatching of the body homeward. The father, at first, supposed the letter to be genuine. He, however, in order to make sure that it was all right, sent it back to the President of Flushing Village with a request to investigate the matter. The latter has discovered that the son reported dead is not only alive but one of the many men in his employ. The attempted swindler has not yet been detected. He probably learned from the son of his prolonged absence from home, and resorted to the above scheme for raising the wind.

HOW CABINET OFFICERS GET ABUSED.—The facts are, says a correspondent, that a Senator will write a strong letter to the State Department, recommending a constituent for a consulate, which, of course pleases the constituent, and increases his hope of success. The Senator, in a day or two, goes up to the Department, refers to his constituent for whom he wrote the letter, and says, "Pay no attention to that letter, Mr Secretary. I don't care anything about that man. I signed his papers merely to get rid of him. This is the man I want." So the latter is appointed, and the Senator says to the first: "You see how it is; I tried to get you appointed and failed. Fish appointed another man for our State whom I don't know. The Administration is going to the devil." The defeated man thinks the Senator tried his best for him, and will support him for re-election. As for the other man, he has his place, and will not take the trouble to tell his defeated friend how he got it; and so he will laugh in his sleeve when the Senator the next day says he can't get any appointment out of this administration unless they are relatives or friends of the President."

The papers are handed over, the applicant bows, the Secretary bows, and the next visitor is shown in. The applicant is delighted. He writes home that he is sure of his appointment. that he can pay his war debt at last; that the Senator was very kind, and did all he could. He waits patiently for a day

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES FINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law passed by the last Legislature will be found in full on our first page. We hope every good citizen will peruse it carefully and diligently endeavor to comply with its requisitions. The purity of the ballot box is the citadel of our Republican government and it behooves all men to guard it with jealous care without regard to party. Frauds may secure transient victory to one party or the other but will always result in permanent injury not only to the party practising them but also to the whole country. No transient party triumph can ever compensate for the damage done to public morals and the injury sustained by the whole community by the demoralization resulting from frauds. It will be observed that spring elections are abolished and borough and township officers will hereafter be elected at the general election. This of itself will save one half of the regular expense of elections in officers, fees &c. In addition half the time of the people heretofore taken up in attending elections will also be saved. The yearly expense to the whole people for holding elections will by this one feature of the bill be reduced one half. For this at least the last Legislature deserves the thanks of the people. This is certainly a measure of retrenchment as well as reform. The Democracy are just now raising a dismal howl over this most just and necessary law, but they too will soon be obliged to acknowledge its justness as well as its usefulness. They no doubt already see that the frauds by which they endeavored to carry the State last fall and by a repetition of which, on an enlarged scale, they expected to gain a victory the coming fall, will be impossible. But they will doubtless find in the end that honesty is the best policy, and though their nicely arranged plans are frustrated, they will find many wholesome lessons in the adversity of political defeat, which if properly improved may fit them for better work when by a reform in their morals and principles they shall once more have gained the confidence of the people. Until then, though the day may be far off, we advise them to cultivate patience. The people have asked and they will have a pure ballot box without regard to the hypocritical whining of disappointed tricksters and demagogues.

A SPECK OF WAR.

On Monday the 11th inst., the whole political world was startled by the announcement that a triple alliance had been formed between England, France and Spain against the United States. For a day or two speculation was rife as to the probabilities of immediate war. A few days however sufficed to dispel the clouds that so suddenly seemed to threaten our peace. The clouds have blown over, and the probability of any warlike demonstrations has apparently passed away. It is not yet definitely known whether the triple alliance is a reality or a myth. But whether the one or the other, England, France and Spain have found that the news of their threatened demonstrations scarcely caused a ripple in the affairs of the United States. Gold fell one per cent., and government securities rose one, on receipt of the news, a most significant indication that our people not only felt perfectly safe, but that they also felt assured that in a contest even with such a triple alliance the United States had everything to gain and nothing to lose. The spirit with which the news was received here has no doubt suggested some new ideas to both John Bull and Louis Napoleon. Instead of the alarm which they, no doubt expected it to create, they see the President coolly continuing the conversation, in which he was engaged when the news was carried to him, and the people, in a very business like way, setting to work to count the profit and advantage we would gain in such a contest. Nothing could have been better calculated to curb the arrogant spirit of British and French bravado than the coolness with which such serious and highly important news was received. Senator Sumner's speech has certainly opened the eyes of England to the gravity of the situation in regard to the Alabama claims. Though the United States will not at present urge these claims, if on account of our plain statement of the case, England determines to resort to arms when she has been beaten in argument, much as we desire peace, we will have no recourse, but to accept the contest and exact by force the reparation that England refuses to grant when we have proven our case in a fair argument. A war with these three powers would be a calamity to all christendom, and the United States will only engage in it, when it becomes necessary in self-defence. As our whole foreign policy will be peaceable but firm, there is every reason to hope that the peace of our own country with all the world will be preserved.

A COPY of the General Laws passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the Session of 1869 is on our table for which our member from this county J. H. Longenecker Esq., will accept our thanks. Seventy-one general laws were passed, but the number of special laws is legion. The general laws fill a pamphlet of 97 pages. It is estimated that the special laws will make a volume of fifteen hundred pages and the book will be forth-coming some time next fall. How and when shall we get rid of this continually increasing nuisance of special Legislation? It makes a grievous burthen to the people to publish them, without taking into consideration, the political corruption and demoralization to which they give rise. Let us abate the nuisance right speedily.

THE Spanish Cortes on the 15th inst., declared against a Federal republic by a vote of 120 to 64.

THE STATE SENATORSHIP.

Our neighbor of the Fulton *Republican*, two weeks ago, indulged in certain threats, altogether unbecoming and uncalled for, on the Senatorial question. As to the buying and selling heretofore practiced, if anything of that kind was done in the last Senatorial nomination, it was the Bedford county candidate that was sold out. We then presented a candidate for Senator, but in conference the nomination was given to Somerset, as also one member of the House, and the and the other member was given to Fulton, leaving Bedford entirely out in the cold. As nearly as we can remember, Fulton made no complaint at that time. We never thought of bolting or offering an independent candidate then, nor do we think that Fulton will have any reasonable excuse for anything of the kind now, if Bedford should get the nomination. Let Fulton, like Bedford and Somerset, present candidates for both Senator and Member and then let the conferences select the best and most available men. This is the sensible way of settling the matter. We have nominated a first-class man for Senator, and unless Fulton and Somerset present better men, Capt. Mullin should have the nomination. We believe in nominating the best men wherever found. It should be our first aim to get the best men offered for any given position, and make the question of locality a secondary matter. We hope to see Fulton present one of her best men for each place, and then leave the conferences to complete the nominations by combining the best material offered by the three counties and making us the best possible ticket therefrom.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE NATIONAL LIFE.

It is too late to talk of the importance of insuring one's life for the benefit of those dependant upon him. What was, some years ago, accounted by many scrupulous and doubting ones as "a tempting of Providence" has become the recognized duty, as surely due to a man's family as the daily labor for bread, clothes, and a home. The number of new insurance companies which are yearly started upon their course prove the extent of the popular feeling in favor of this beneficent provision. The two plans upon which insurance is offered—the stock and the Mutual—are industriously presented by their respective adherents, and the merits of both fully discussed.

A significant indication of the popular choice is found in the great success of the National Life Insurance Company of America, which began business in August last, and has, since that time, been rapidly extending its agencies throughout the country, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. Upon the first of May, only nine months after its beginning work, the Company had issued five thousand policies—a success unprecedented in the history of insurance. This is a purely stock company, for which there is this to say: that while it does not always make as glowing *promises* to the insured as some of the companies organized upon the other plan, it faithfully fulfills every letter of the plain business contract which it makes with its customers. It has low rates for a certain fixed return; there are no possible uncertainties of notes or dividends, and no complications or disappointments at the death of the insured. The simplicity of the system, and the certainty of the position occupied, are recommendations too strong to be overlooked.

We have spoken of the large business already done by this Company. It has also met with losses by death of the insured, but these losses have been of such a character and so promptly adjusted, that they have strengthened the Company, where the circumstances were known. Rev. Lembert S. Fine, a clergyman of Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., paid $100.25 on December 1st, 1868, for a $5,000 policy. He died March 5th, 1869, and on the 18t of April the $5,000, (with no deduction for notes) was paid to his family, this being the only provision which the deceased had been able to make for their future comfort. Could any other possible investment of one hundred dollars on his part have proved so judicious or profitable? Another case was that of Louis H. Piaget, of Franklin, Pa., who insured for $1,000, and died six weeks thereafter. In this case the prompt payment of the $1,000 enabled the agent to effect $29,000 more of insurance upon the appreciative neighbors of the deceased.

Based upon ample financial capital—$1,000,000 paid up—conducted upon strict business principles, and managed by men of national reputation for honesty and sagacity, this Company justly deserves the front rank it has taken in the insurance corps. The advertisement of the local agent for the National Life will be found in another column.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

Twenty-three persons were publicly flogged at Newcastle, Delaware on the 15th inst., and three others pilloried for various petty offences. For the accomplishment of this very edifying performance a new whipping post and pillory had to be erected as the old ones had become so dilapidated as to be unequal to the emergency of the 15th. Delaware we believe is the only one of the United States in which these relics of barbarism have not been abolished. And though, for the sake of our national reputation, if from no higher motive, they have for some years been besought by almost the whole country to abolish these infamous punishments, they seem joined to their idols and instead of abolishing them they have just been erecting new and substantial posts and pillories. These things belong to the age of the rock, thumbscrew breaking on the wheel and other ingenious methods of torture devised by the Spanish Inquisition and have long ago been abolished in every christian land, as inhuman and unchristian. It is to be hoped that they will not much longer disgrace the State of Delaware.

YOUNG MEN.

We take pleasure in publishing the following note for the benefit of any of our friends who may have occasion to avail themselves of the advantages kindly proffered, either for themselves or in behalf of friends.

To Parents, Guardians, Pastors and others, whose Sons, Wards or Friends may be leaving home for Residence in the City of Philadelphia.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, announces that they have a Committee for the purpose of showing kindness to Young Men who are strangers, and leading them under religious influences. They therefore request all who desire the co-operation of this Committee, to send the names and addresses of Young Men about to reside in Philadelphia in whom they are interested, with such particulars of character as they may deem proper, (which will be strictly confidential,) to

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chairman of Committee.
Hall of the Association 1210 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE President has issued his proclamation fixing the 6th of June for the Constitutional election in Virginia as provided for in the act of April 10th 1869.

THE INDIANA CASE.

1. A majority in either branch of the Legislature of Indiana is Republican.

2. That majority decided and have voted to ratify the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

3. The Constitution of Indiana requires the presence of two-thirds of the members elected to either House to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. The Democratic minority of the Senate, seeing no other way to defeat the ratification, with the exception of two or three who represented doubtful districts. resigned, thus breaking the quorum. Those who resigned were re-elected with little or no opposition.

5. The Legislature, which the resignation had suddenly broken up, was now reconstituted—the Democratic minority refusing to come in till it had been stipulated by the Republicans that the XVth Amendment should not be acted on till a specified day, before which all other business could be finished. This engagement was kept.

6. Now the Amendment was taken up again, and the Democratic members, with one or two exceptions in each branch, thereupon proffered resignations, intending to break the quorum,

7. In the Senate, the Democratic members kept on voting until the Constitutional Amendment came up, and acted as if they had precisely the same rights as other members. The moment the Amendment was reached they raised the point of order that no quorum was present, nearly all of them having resigned. The presiding officer ruled that, as no official notice of their resignation had been received, and as they had continued acting as members, he must treat them as such. Their theory of action was like that of the hunter who aimed at the animal in the distance so as to hit it if it was a deer and to miss it if it was a calf. This ingenious theory was not accepted, and the Amendment, on receiving the due majority, was sent to the other branch.

8. In the House the Governor's message, announcing the resignation of forty-two of its members, was received before the Amendment came up. One of the remaining Democrats raised the point of order that this left the body without a Constitutional quorum. The Speaker ruled that while, under the State requirements, 67 members were necessary for a quorum to do business, this was a measure sent from Congress, concerning the National Government, and that nothing required more than a majority to constitute a quorum for dealing with it. Appeal was taken, the Chair was sustained, and then, 54 members, (more than a majority.) being present, the amendment was ratified.

Hereupon,

9. The proper officers will doubtless certifiy, if they have not already certified, the fact of ratification, leaving its validity to be adjudged by the Federal Secretary of State or by Congress.

—Such, stated succinctly, are the facts in the Indiana case.—*New York Tribune.*

THE FREE TRADERS.

The people of Pennsylvania are nearly all devoted to the doctrine of protection to American industry. They knew that in every case in which this protection has been withdrawn, it has been under Democratic ascendency in the White House and in Congress. They know that the old rallying cry of the Democracy, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42" was a deception; for when Polk and Dallas were elected, the Tariff of '42 was repealed, and the destructive tariff of 1846 was adopted, Dallas himself giving the casting vote in its favor as Vice-President. The Free Traders are now renewing their war upon protection with great vigor, and they are boldly carrying the war into Pennsylvania, with a candor that is certainly more creditable than was the trickery of 1844. A Free trade meeting was held in this city last week, at which an orator from another State appeared, whose speech has been very fully reported in the Democratic local organ. This report is now going the rounds of the papers of the same party in the interior of the State, and it is quite evident that the printing is paid for by the funds of the Free Trade League. This League has its headquarters in New York, the rich importers being the chief members. These are mostly representatives of British, French and German manufacturers, who contribute largely to the funds of the League, because by breaking down protection in this country, they will be enabled to flood this country with their goods made by the cheap labor of Europe, and to destroy all American manufactures. The people of Pennsylvania must be on their guard, and not be deceived by the specious fallacies of the Free Traders, which, if they once prevail, will bring widespread distress throughout the State. The safe course to pursue is to cling to the Republican party, which comprises all the earnest and efficient friends of protection in the State.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

WE see that the superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans has issued a circular directing the various schools under his charge as superintendent, to observe the National Memorial Day by participating in the decoration of the Soldiers' graves on Saturday the 29th inst.

OUR NEIGHBORS across the border are improving. The Republicans of Cumberland on Monday the 10th inst, elected their candidate for Mayor by ninety-two of a majority. The rebel majority last fall was about four hundred. Light is surely breaking southward.

DON'T fail to read the Registry law on the first page of this paper.

THE distance by railroad from Philadelphia to San Francisco is 3,167 miles.

Pennsylvania.

Important Decision by Judge Pearson—Strike of Coal Miners—Distressing Casualty.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—Judge Pearson this morning, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, decided two suits of general interest. The cases were against the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, and the Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad Company. The claim of the companies was that their bonds, on which tax was imposed, were mostly held by residents of New York and other States, and that Pennsylvania could not tax the property of citizens of other States. The Court decided that, if the property was protected by Pennsylvania, it could be made to pay its share of taxation. Judgment was rendered against the former company for $22,000 and against the latter for $23,000.

SCRANTON, May 13.—At Pittston, this morning, sixteen hundred men and boys, employed in the mine at that point, suspended work.

By an explosion of a fire damp, this morning, in the Mount Pleasant Mine, in this city, five men and one boy were badly burned—one of the men, named Charles Stutter, probably fatally.

CLEARFIELD, May 13—The County National Bank, at Clearfield, was opened by burglars last night, the vault chiseled into and the burglar proof broken open. About $15,000 in cash was stolen and $4,500 in United States bonds. The loss will not effect the solvency of the Bank.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

REPORTS OF CUBAN BATTLES.

The account of the battle, alleged to have taken place between the Spanish forces and the insurgents in Cuba, is not credited here. Notwithstanding the battle is said to have taken place some two weeks ago, neither our Government nor the Spanish Minister have received anything respecting it.

THE CUBANS ELATED.

The Cubans here are highly elated over the news received yesterday, and say that in a short time this country will have such news from Cuba as will satisfy the most credulous that the insurrection is not dying out, as reported, or that the Spanish forces are having their own way. Prominent Americans, including such men as General Banks, feel confident that the independence of Cuba will be obtained before the close of the present year, unless our Government extends direct aid to the Spanish authorities, which is not at all likely to be done. They complain that Secretary Fish is influenced too much by the Spanish Minister, and does not act as though he were an American Secretary of State. In fact, there is much talk about Secretary Fish's official actions, and they are severely criticised, but mostly by those who express spmpathy and partisanship for the Cuban insurgents.

THE REPORTED TRIPLE ALLIANCE

was talked over in the Cabinet yesterday, in connection with Matley's instructions, and it is understood that it was decided not to make any change in his instructions from what was originally determined on. Secretary Fish is not for making them on the basis of Sumner's speech. He will be left pretty free in his action, and will be controlled somewhat by events.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LUTHERANS.

About two hundred Lutheran ministers paid their respects to President Grant this morning. They were received in the East Room. The President on entering was greeted with applause, when the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of New York, addressed him as follows: It is not unusual for ecclesiastical bodies, holding their sessions at the capital of the nation, to desire to pay their respects to the honored Chief Magistrate, but the custom of boring him with long speeches, is, in my opinion, "more honored in the breach than in the observance." I shall therefore content myself with merely introducing these members of the General Synod, and then follow the example of the illustraious chief who said "Let us have peace," and so I shall say, "Let us have peace." You see before you the representatives of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. They are the representatives of twenty two Synods, and from various parts of the Union. They are not, however, representatives of the whole body of Lutherans in the country. There are large bodies of Lutherans in the South yet unreconstructed; others in the far West, not Americanized, and there are some in the Middle States who, unfortunately, are not with us to-day, but all are true and loyal men. I trust the day will come when the entire Lutheran Church will be in the unity of the spirit and the bonds of peace. I wish, sir, I could relieve you from the labor of shaking hands, and do it by proxy. If you would give me a hearty shake of the hand, and then I shake hands with all my brethren here perhaps they would be satisfied.

To this there was a general response, "No! No! we want to shake hands with him." The President then said to Dr. Pohlman, General Eakin and Rev. Dr. Butler, that he would shake hands with them individually. The ministers then separately approached the President, and were introduced and shaken by the hand. The President, when the ceremony was over, entered into conversation for a few minutes with a few that remained.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

It is expected that a proclamation will be issued by the State Department to-day ordering an election in Virginia on July 6th.

A New European Alliance.

The Cuban Question—The Alabama Claims—England and France to unite with Spain for offense and defense against the United States.

LONDON, May 11.—Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France, and spain against the United States—the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr. Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of Gen. Grant's Administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necessity for such alliances.

LONDON, May 11.—*The Morning Standard* (Conservative organ), to-day has a leading article on the Alabama question, and the speech of Senator Sumner in the United States Senate in opposition to that measure. The writer reviews the relative position of the United States and Great Britain, and asserts that the raids and other outrages perpetrated by American Fenians in Canada during the past few years more than overbalanced the depredations committed by the Alabama or American commerce. The Government of Great Britain in consenting to submit the mutual international grievances to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be an act of cowardice and irreparable degradation.

THE triple alliance story is effectually exploded. No representative of this or any other Government in Washington credits the statement, and if it has any foundation it is believed to exist simply in a proposition made by Spain to France and England, to form an alliance to resist the so-called aggression of the United States towards Cuba. A proposition of that kind, so far, is known to have been considered in London. So far as England and Spain are concerned, notwithstanding the Cuban filibustering expeditions, the feeling between this country and Spain is much more cordial, and far better understanding exists between us internationally, than between Great Britain and Spain. England has very recently made the strongest remonstrances which can be made, short of a declaration of war, to Spain against the seizure of one of her corvettes and crew, in British waters and on British territory. The *Mary Lowell* case has been dexterously thrown on English responsibility by our Secretary of State. The United States and Spain are at the present time on better and closer relations than they have been in many years. Mr. Roberts, the Spanish Minister to this country, has expressed no official dissatisfaction at the course of the United States, so far as Cuba is concerned, and is perfectly satisfied that the Administration, however, indivinually, it may sympathize with the Cuban cause, will do nothing derogatory to the honor of the United States as a member of the family of nations. Our neutrality laws, which are the strictest of any nation in the world, have been and will be rigidly enforced.

From Cuba.

Official Despatches—Estimated Force of the Cuban Army—A Fair Statement of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Latest official despatches received at the State Department from the American Consul at Havana state that it is almost impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the force under the Cuban leaders. The Consul encloses a letter from a prominent American merchant, residing in the interior, who estimates the whole Cuban army at from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

This includes detached parties acting as guerillas, as well as regular forces. Another letter enclosed by the Consul from another American merchant states that the entire effective force of the Cubans does not amount to more than fourteen hundred men. With regard to these two statements the Consul writes, "The truth probably lies between these two extremes."

"I do not think the Cuban army amounts to twenty-five thousand men, but it is certainly more than fourteen hundred." In another part of his despatch our Consul says: "From all that can be ascertained, there is not a Cuban man, woman or child on the island who does not sympathize with the insurrection; some of them more openly than others, but they are all animated with bitter hate towards Sapin. This is the most hopeful sign of the Cuban cause, and if the insurgents are able to hold out six months longer, Spain will be compelled to abandon the attempt to subdue them."

Fire at Dayton Ohio.

DAYTON, May 16.—This morning Turner's Opera House in this city took fire and was entirely destroyed. The building was occupied by M'Kee. Woodward & Weekly, wholesale grocers; Black & Fox, wholesale china and queensware; Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine company, and F. Lange, restaurant and billiard rooms. Nothing was saved, but a few sewing machines. The fine residences east of the Opera House, on First street, of J. Schwad, Joel Estabrook and A. Kuhns were also destroyed. The fire communicated to the buildings south on Main street, owned by Mr. Ohmer, and which were entirely destroyed, including a large furniture establishment of Mr. Ohmer and a grocery store of Sandmyer & Bro. One of the firm, Hermain Sandmyer, while endeavoring to save some of his goods was mortally injured. A portion of the wall fell, crushing him to the floor. His brother and several others endeavored to extricate him, but it was impossible. He lived in this condition for a while, when another crash came, burying him in the ruins. His wife and family were present, but no human power could save him. The scene was heart rendering. The total loss is estimated at between $600,000 and $800,000. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and was owned by J. M. and W. M. Turner. The whole loss will be about $250,000 over and above an insurance of $430,000, on the Opera House.

Indiana.

Another Democratic Bolt in the House—The Constitutional Amendment Passed the Senate.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—All the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, except two, resigned this morning, leaving the house again without a quorum. In the Senate, at roll call this afternoon, thirty-seven members answered to their names. The doors were locked, and the absentees sent for. Pending this proceeding, the Constitutional Amendment was called up, and a vote taken, although the Democratic members of the Senate present announced that they had sent their resignations to the Governor. This morning the Lieutenant Governor ruled that the Senate had no official information of their resignation, and declared the Amendment ratified by a vote of twenty-seven ayes to one nay, eleven Senators present not voting. It is thought the Republican members of the House will vote on the Amendment to-morrow morning and then adjourn.

The Graves of English Heroes.

The reverent care taken of the remains of the soldiers who fell during the rebelion of the United States has recently been cited with high commendation in England. The visit of the Prince of Whales to the Crimea has revealed the fact that the graves of English soldiers are in a shameful condition, and that the unburied bodies of many others are "lying broadcast over the land." The remains of the French and Russian have been collected in carefully tended cemeteries, but no more regard is paid to the dead English soldiers than if they were so many animals. The English newspapers are drawing unfavorable comparisons between the conduct of the English and United States Governments, and insist that even at this late day the bodies of the English soldiers should be collected in one large cemetry, and that head-boards and other means of identification should be placed over the graves. If the English Government refuses to undertake the work, the English people are urged to raise by private subscription the necessary funds for removing the "national disgrace."

Mexican Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Late Mexican advices say a vigorous campaign is being carried on by the citizens against the robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous engagements have taken place, in which the robbers were worsted, and had many killed. The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Palacio had captured the town of Elfuerte, and established his headquarters there. The government troops offered but slight resistance. Three hundred troops from Sonora joined Salacio at Elfuerte. The Apache Indians who were driven from Arizona are making terrible inroads in Sonora, devastating the whole frontier.

Reports from Chihuahua and Neuva Leon are equally alarming in regard to Indian depredations. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost one-third of their population by the incursions of the savages, and unless the matter is speedily attended to, will soon be depopulated.

From Spain.

MADRID, May 15.—The Cortes has rejected an amendment to the constitution in favor of making Spain a federal republic. The vote stood 182 against 64. A proposition for a triennial directory, to be appointed by the Cortes, has been introduced, and is now under consideration.

MADRID, May 16.—The Cortes yesterday, after a long debate, rejected the proposition for a triennial directory, and it is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Serrano at its head. Several members of the civil guard have been arrested on charges at present unknown. Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

Connecticut.

The Fifteenth Amendment—Ratification by the Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 13.—The House of Representatives to-day ratified the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution by a vote of 126 Republicans to 104 Democrats. Seven were absent or not voting. The twenty-two majority is the exact Republican majority on a full vote. Only one man classed as a Republican voted "No," and he was elected from a Democratic town on a local issue.

The Senate ratified the amendment last week, the vote in that body, as finally recorded, being 13 Republicans to 6 Democrats. One was absent from each party.

Chicago.

First Passenger by Rail from California.

CHICAGO, May 13.—C. T. Jenkins is the first passenger by all rail from California. He left Sacramento last Thursday, exhausted thirty six hours in going to Salt Lake City, and arrived here this morning. Complete time in coming through, seven days, six hours; running time, five days, eighteen hours.

A REMARKABLY TOUGH STORY.—The Adrian, Mich., Times is responsible for the following tough yarn, which it declares to be well vouched for:

A young man named George Denslow, aged 21 years, and living two miles north west of Rome Centre, went to bed upon the night of March 13th, in his usual good health. While sleeping, he dreamed that he was deaf and dumb, and upon waking he was horrified to find that he was totally unable to speak or to hear. Since then, until the evening of the 4th inst., he has been absolutely and totally deaf and dumb.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, he was returning from the field where his father, William Denslow, was ploughing, when he experienced an odd feeling coming over him, and was obliged to lean upon the fence for support. Soon he thought he heard a bird sing, and upon looking around he saw the bird, and then he knew his sense of hearing had returned.

He hastened to the house, and as he entered the room his mother was in the act of pushing the table across the room, and he says the noise occasioned was the biggest noise he ever heard. He found also that his speech had returned, and in his great joy he told his mother the facts of his recovery. The young man has enjoyed extraordinary good health during his fifty-three days of silence.

THE SOUTH.—As an inducement to emigration from the North to the Southern States it is announced that land in that region, adapted to the cultivation of the grains, vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone, may be purchased on reasonable terms, and that with part cash, long credits for the remaining installments will be given. Farms already cleared and drained are, it is stated, now offered from one-quarter to one twentieth of what they brought before the war. It has been suggested that the money merely required to convey a family to the Northwest or Pacific would purchase a farm of three or four hundred acres of land in Virginia.

RIGHTLY SERVED.—The potato speculators of the West are reported to be suffering from their attempts to obtain extravagant prices by holding back their crops. The Michigan papers assert that the farmers in that State are obliged to sell for 15 cents a bushel potatoes for which last fall they refused $1 50. At White Pigeon, Michigan, for several weeks 3,000 bushels a day have been shipped East, and it is estimated that over 75,000 bushels still remain unsold in that vicinity. The same condition of affairs is reported to exist in other Western States.

STEEL RAILS.—Steel rails, it is reported, are to be laid on the entire length of the railroad from Paris to Marseilles. The change from iron to steel will require 137,000 tons of steel. From experiments made by the Company, it has been calculated that in the vicinity of the stations iron rails will not last over four years, and on the whole line not over eight or ten years. The steel rails, it is believed, will last thirty or forty years. The bridges are also to be constructed of steel as soon as iron ores suited to the manufacture can be obtained in sufficient quantity.

GETTYSBURG DEDICATION.—It is expected that the dedication of the soldiers' national monument at Gettysburg next July will be a large and imposing demonstration. Every State of the Union, it is said, will be represented—the South as well as the North. Senator Monroe, of Indiana, is to deliver the address; Mr. Beecher to offer up a prayer, and Bayard Taylor to write an ode. President Grant, General W. T. Sherman, General Meade, General McClellan, and a great number of officers and soldiers will be present.

WARNING TO MOTHERS.—An exchange warns the mothers and nurses against the too prevalent practice of drawing little children around the streets backward. It has been known to produce insanity. We make a note of it because we often meet with such instances in our walks about town. If you value the health and comfort of your little ones, get them a carriage in which they can ride naturally and enjoy it.

ACCORDING to a New York journal, much of the so called beef sold by the dealars in that city is nothing more or less than pieces of some goodly old draught horse, or veteran "railroader."

SOME anxious inquirer wants Senator Sprague to tell the difference in the prices of serenades in the various cities.

LONDONDERRY, New Hampshire, will celebrate her one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on the tenth of June next.

THE earthquake and the prevalence of small-pox last year cost the city of San Francisco $200,000.

New Advertisements.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25sep1y

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous when no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct1y DR. B. F HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa

ARCHITECTURE.

General and detailed plans and drawings, for churches and other public building, private residences &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK.
29jan1y Bedford, Pa.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book store. tf

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store

ALL KINDS OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS furnished at the Inquirer Book Store.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR, FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER, and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A Certain Cure and
Preventive of Diseases.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. CHOPSUS, who after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diiarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys Habitual Costiveness, &c. &c.

In the Prevention and Cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonial, and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6 N. Front St., PHILADELPHIA.

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Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, " "
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " " and others.

Send for Circulars.

12feb1y1

$40 STITCH! STITCH! $37 50

40 first class SEWING MACHINES given as premiums for $37 50 worth of subscriptions for WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD ADVOCATE, a first class Family paper, at 75 cents.

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American Watches worth $32, given for $30 worth of subscriptions. Also

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Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, worth $12, given as premiums for $12 worth of subscriptions. Also

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Large or small, to be selected from 400 volumes of the *very best* Books published, and given as a premium for an equivalent amount of subscription.

Also several other premiums equally liberal. The ADVOCATE, (formerly called the Prospectus,) contains 16 large pages, and aims to promote Knowledge, Virtue, and Temperance. It has been enlarged and improved three times in 27 months. Send for specimen copy. Address S. S. WOOD,
2apr3m P. O. Building, Newburg, N. Y.

STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000,00
SURPLUS.....622,974,39

ASSETS.

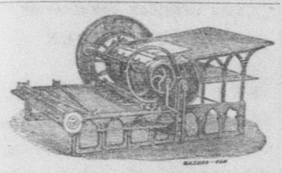
	Market Value.
Real Estate owned by the Company...	$ 435,625.00
Loans on Mortgages.....	46,100.00
United States Bonds, 5-20.....	139,239.37
Missouri State Bonds.....	22,562.50
Virginia State Bonds.....	26,035.68
Tennessee State Bonds.....	18,005.00
Alabama State Bonds.....	9,000.00
Wisconsin State Bonds.....	12,360.00
New Haven City Bonds.....	51,000.00
National Bank Stock.....	212,322.00
State Bank Stocks.....	7,785.00
Loans on Collateral and on call.....	22,116.24
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	100,966.03
Interest and Rents accrued and Balances due the Company.....	93,423.49
Bills Receivable.....	59,855.20
Cash in hands of Agents.....	273,831.81
Salvages on Losses paid, sundry investments, and other property owned by the Company.....	93,347.07
	$1,622,974.39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment..... $68,632.32

J. G. FISHER, AGENT,
16

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, May 21, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. R. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Getty. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

Local Affairs.

NEW GOODS and customers are rolling in at Crouse's.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

COOL WEATHER.—The weather since Thursday of last week has been cloudy with occasional rain, and unusually cool for the season.

To turn gray hair to its natural color and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best and most reliable preparation science has given us.

DRITHRIDGE'S celebrated *Fire proof* Lamp chimneys, the only *real Fire proof* chimney made, for sale *cheap* at Jno. Blymyer's new Hardware store,—also "crystal" Coal oil—*warranted pure*

A NEW FENCE around the lots fronting East Richard street, is a great improvement in that quarter. The demolition of another stable or two would still better the appearance.

WHEN will the work on the new steps at the Court House be finished, or the stone taken out of the street. The present condition of the street in front of the Court House is not only unsightly but dangerous. Let us have the work promptly completed.

REMOVED.—The INQUIRER Book Store and office have been removed to our new quarters in the INQUIRER BUILDING where we will be pleased to see all our old patrons and furnish them with books, stationery &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

SINCE our notice of Seward & Bentley's Aliama, we have heard considerable said about it, and all praise it so highly, we think it must be a fine preparation for the hair. One gentleman in speaking of the Alisma, says his hair was quite gray before using it, but now it is as fine and good a color as when a boy.
Seward's Cough Cure, Cures Croup.

FRESH SHAD.—We were agreeably surprised one day last week to find ourselves the recipient of a very fine fresh shad from our friend and former townsman, S. L. Creutzburg of Philadelphia. On inquiry we learned that our friends to the number of a dozen were similarly favored. The kind donor will accept our sincere thanks for a luxury seldom enjoyed in old Bedford.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.—On Thursday after noon the 13th inst., a portion of this county in the neighborhood of Stuckeyville was visited by one of the most severe hail storms known for a long time. Hail fell in such quantities that where they fell from the roofs of buildings they accumulated to the depth of nine or ten inches and in places remained unmelted until the next day. The hailstones were small, and little or no damage was done to the growing crops.

THE Citizens Co-operative Mutual Life Insurance Company of Bedford started in this place a few weeks since is now doing well, is the favorite of our citizens as it justly should be, being a home institution; its low rates, its undoubted safety must commend it favorably to all. To one and all we would say don't delay to become a member. See advertisement in another column.

MESSRS. ROHM & SHUCK respectfully announce that they will receive orders for S. G. Mason's Non-Freezing Force Pump from this date until the 25th of August. Those wishing a good serviceable pump will do well to send in their orders at once. They have thirty-five of their pumps in wells in different parts of this county, and by all parties are highly recommended.
This Pump is now offered to the public at the following prices. There are two sizes, viz: One inch, and three-quarter inch:
Three-quarter inch Pump—From 7 to 10 feet $15; 10 to 15 $18; 15 to 20 $20; 20 to 25 $25; 25 to 30 $30; 30 to 35 $35.
Inch Pump—From 7 to 10 feet $18; 10 to 15 $20; 15 to 20 $25; 20 to 25 $30; 25 to 30 $35; 30 to 35 $40. may21:3t

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?
ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.
ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.
Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa. tf.

Books and Periodicals.

HEARTH AND HOME continues to hold its place as one of our best illustrated weeklies. The number for May 22d, coftains the beginning of a fine story by R. B. Edson, entitled "Marrying Well." Address Hearth and Home 37 Park Row, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store Bedford Pa.

THE June number of Lippincott's Magazine, with a full-page Illustration, contains: Beyond the Breakers. Dies Iræ. The Englishman on the continent. Our possession. Harneynow's Hummock. On expression in Architecture. The Maiden Soldier. Dedication. Only no love. On using strength with Economy. The new world exile in Italy. The prospects of trade. A lost chapter of History. Rubbish at the Patent Office. Our monthly gossip. Literature of the day.
Special announcement. The Publishers of Lippincotts's Magazine take pleasure in announcing that the opening chapters of "The Vicar of Bullhampton," a new novel of great interest, by Anthony Trollope, author of Phineas Finn. Orley Farm. The Claverings. The Belton Estate, etc., will appear in the July Number, commencing volume IV.
For sale at all the Book and News-Stores. Single number, 35 cts. Yearly subscription, $4.

THE *Westminster Review* for April (reprint by Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, N. Y.) contains: South Africa, The Gladstone Government, Liberty and Light. Domestic Fire-places, Alfred de Musset, Mr. Mills' Speech on Capital Punishment, The Philanthropy of the Age in relation to Social Evils, Primary Education, National Duty and Contemporary Literature. The whole number is replete with interest.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JUNE.—The Steel Plate for this number is the beautiful, saintly face of Isabella, one of Shakspeare's characters. The Colored Fashion Plate gives a rich and tasteful bridal dress, and others of the latest style; and a number of well-executed wood-cuts illustrate the most picturesque varieties of the present mode. For music, we find, appropriately for June, "Roses Fair as Jenny's Cheek." The literary department looks attractive: "Dimey's company;" the continuation of Mrs. Wood's "Roland Yorke;" "The Jews in Rome;" Miss Prescott's fascinating novelette, "Between Two;" and an exquisite poem by Florence Percy, furnish choice entertainment in the way of light reading. The ladies will find among the illustrations two paterns of Bathing Dresses. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year.

Without a Good Digestion.

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*
Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer intimating that he has *no faith* in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, *so much the worse for him.* His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.
The *masses*, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as *bigoted unbelief*, as well as *bigoted credulity*, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and antibilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed it produced the desired effect.
"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage. when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer*. May 4 tf

THE celebrated Monitor Navy at Crouse's Resort.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

The flour market is exceedingly quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5 50 for superfine, $5 75@6 25 for extras, $6 50@7 12½ for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 75@7 50 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7 75@9 for Ohio do. do., and 10@12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Five hundred barrels of Delaware mills sold on secret terms. Rye flour ranges from $7 to 7 25 per barrel. There is nothing doing in corn meal. The wheat market is devoid for any life, and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at $1 55@1 60, amber do. at $1 67@1 75, and white at $1 80@2. Rye is steady, with sales of 2,000 bushels of western at $1 43@1 45. Corn is in fair request, but with increased receipts and stocks, prices are weak. Sales of 3,000 bushels of yellow at 85@87 cents, and western mixed at 84@85 cents. Oats are without an important change; sales of western at 82@83 cents, and Pennsylvania at 65@70 cents. There are no sales reported in barley or malt. Whisky is dull and offered at 94@96 cents per gallon, tax paid, in large lots; small lots sell at $1.

MARRIED.

On the 11 inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, STACY HOON, of West End, and Miss LYDIA CONLY, of New Paris.

DIED.

April 12, 1869, in Cumberland Valley, MINNIE M., daughter of Henry and Amelia Dibert, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

New Advertisements.

ASSIGNEE,S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN B. FURRY, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, has assigned all his property to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors. All persons are therefore notified to present their claims, and persons indebted to said assignor to make immediate payment to the assignee. JOHN B. FLUCK,
21may Assignee.

WANTED, AGENTS.—"*Wonder of the World*" is warranted to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold on the package system. Not to be paid for until tested. I pay $60 per month and commission, to distribute packages.
14may4w J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

SALE OF CHURCH FURNITURE.

The following named property will be offered for sale at the Dunnings Creek Luth. Church, in Bedford township, on Monday, the 31st inst.:
Pulpit, Pews, (sold singly or to suit purchasers) Six Lamps, two Stoves and Pipe, Carpet, Window Sash and Frames, Blinds, Floors and Stairs.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms easy.
By order of Committee. H. SILL.

DISTRICT COURT of the UNITED STATES

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of ADAM FERGUSON, Bankrupt

At an adjourned hearing in the above named Court, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1869, ADAM FERGUSON, of Mercersburg, in the County of Franklin, and State of Pennsylvania, Bankrupt, formerly a partner in the firms of Shannon & Ferguson, Ferguson & Manspeaker, Ferguson & Shaffer, and Ferguson & Line, will be discharged from his debts on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, D. D. 1869, unless cause to the contrary be shown. HASTINGS GEHR,
21may3t Registdr in Bankruptcy.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A NEW YORK firm has brought suit against a firm at Hong Kong, China, for $85,000, in failing to make shipments ordered.

THE total value of the gifts presented to the Pope on his recently celebrated fiftieth anniversary is estimated at $4.000,000 in gold.

TWENTY-EIGHT thousand two hundred and twenty-one marriages were solemnized in Ohio during the year ending December 31, 1868.

THE Boston Coliseum will be lighted with gas, twenty-four hundred burners being the estimated number requisite to give the proper illumination.

A TEN THOUSAND dollar case of jewelry, given by a Cuban family to aid the revolution will be raffled for at the Cuban fair at New York at five dollars per ticket.

THE expense of the thing, is said to be fast killing off polygamy in Turkey, as the Turkish ladies are beginning to get European ideas about dress.

MR. MOTLEY is at his Boston home, busily engaged in "packing up" for a long residence abroad. He will sail from New York on the 19th inst.

AN Illinois law, recently passed, classes habitual drunkards the same as idiots and lunatics, and puts them under control of the overseers of the poor.

THE fashionable ladies of the present day are wearing the same style of toilet articles as those worn by the Egyptian ladies in the days of the early Pharaohs.

THE Northern Central Railroad company announces a quarterly dividend of two per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 20th inst.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad company announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable in cash, free of tax, on the 30th inst.

ALGERIA being menaced by locusts, the government has offered $100 for every 200 pounds of their eggs. These eggs will be crushed and buried with quicklime.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY fell overboard from a canal boat, in Buffalo, last Wednesday, but saved his life by clinging to the carcass of a dead dog floating on the water.

THE British Parliament has been memorialized for the passage of a law, making it illegal to shear sheep, except in case of their immediate slaughter, before the first of May.

A MISS RAMIE is now accused of being the mysterious "Ouida." Ramie has heretofore been spoken of as an excellent material for paper, and there is no reason why it could not make a book.

MATTHEW COLESHIRE, who lives five miles from Zanesville, O., is 109 years old, goes squirrel hunting every now and then, and occasionally walks to Zanesville, where, if his own statement may be believed, he "gets as tight as a brick."

THE Boston papers relate that a Lewiston, Me., lager drinker was strangled recently by a finger which happened to be floating in his beverage. It was probably left there by some one who had a hand in making the beer.

SOME workmen driving piles for a dwelling house on Columbus street, in Boston, noticed that one pile went down easier than the others, and found that it had decended through an immense tub of butter, which some thief had buried there.

GEN. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh, will marry the belle of Schuykill county, Miss Grace Ashton, next week. The bridesmaid will be got up in superb style and with every attention to toilettes, but the groomsman will be open to a charge of Negley gents.

IN gentlemen's fashions the prevailing style for promenade is dark English cut away coat, with double-breasted vest, tight trousers of dark material, and Oxford hat. Lavender gloves, a small cane, and pink in left buttonhole of coat, are considered essential.

THE pork packers and provision dealers of St. Louis have subscribed $1,500 to be awarded as premiums to the best hogs at the fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held next October, in addition to the regular prize of that association. It is expected all parts of the country will be represented.

A DOUBLE DISAPPOINTMENT.—Mr. John Fishback, of Indianapolis, returning home in bad temper after an unsuccessful trip to Washington for the purpose of getting himself appointed postmaster of the first mentioned city, permitted himself to run as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and in the election on Tuesday was defeated. Moral.—People shouldn't lose their tempers or change their politics because they don't get the office they want.

STUPID PHYSICIANS.—A suit against two physicians for a piece of stupid malpractice is on trial in Worchester, Mass. David H. Maynard, of Clinton, put himself into the hands of Drs. Benditt and Symonds of that town to have a stiff finger cut off. They gave him chloroform and took off a good finger, and he wants $15,000 damages for it. All the doctors urge is that chloroform stiffened Maynard's fingers.

ALASKA SCENERY.—A Sitka correspondent thus describes Alaska scenery: "Take one big mountain—covered with trees from the base nearly to the summit, with an undergrowth of brush, briars and moss almost impassable—multiply the one by ten thousand, and you have Alaska. There is a terrible sameness. One singular feature of this mass of forest is the absence of birds. I have seen but one robin it Sitka."

THE MORMON QUESTION.—The New York *World* thinks that Mormonism will be banished from the United States in the following manner: The Pacific Railroad will give to the multitudinous wives of the Mormon patriarchs an idea of the manners and customs of the ladies of the East, and in particular of their style of dress and living. When the Mormon wives begin to dress like the ladies of Philadelphia, Boston or New York, no Mormon husband, be he as rich as the best of them, can afford to keep more than one helpmate —*ergo*, the question is settled.

AMONG the clerks in the dead-letter office is a brother of Amos Kendall, who appointed him while he was Postmaster General in Jackson's Cabinet, more than thirty years ago. Amos Kendall is now worth over a million of dollars. His brother still enjoys his twelve hundred dollar clerkship, and has never gotten beyond that point. His story is a lesson for the young men who so eagerly strive after Government appointments. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred a clerkship is a curse to a young man, if there is anything in him.

THE GIRARD ESTATE.—Mme. Henrietta Girard, one of the heirs of the late Stephen Girard, some years since sued the city of Philadelphia with the aim of breaking the will donating a large part of the real estate of the deceased for the establishment of a college for the education of poor orphans. The title to the gift was vested in the city of Philadelphia as it then existed. The claim now made is that by the extension of the city in 1854 by the Consolidation act the title is forfeited. The decision of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania was averse to the claim of Mme. Girard, but it was sustained by the Supreme Court, Judge Grier delivering the opinion.

THE liquor dealers of Tipton, Indiana, are mourning, all the saloons are closed and have crape on their doors. The explanation is, a revival and a raid by the ladies.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, duly appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of DANIEL HERSHBERGER, administrator of Mary Hershberger, late pf Snake Spring township, deceased, hereby gives notice, that he will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, Pa., on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of JUNE, A. D. 1869, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend. J. T. KEAGY,
21may2t Auditor.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

2d Division 18th District of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for the above Division of all persons liable to tax on Income, articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business, having been completed, Notice is hereby given, that the taxes aforesaid have become due and payable, and will be received at the following places and times to wit:
At the Eagle Hotel in Gettysburg, Adams co., Wednesday and Thursday, June 9th and 10th.
At the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15th and 16th.
At the hotel of D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run, June 16th.
And at my office, prior to the 6th of June.
PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes prior to the 25th day of June, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of 20 cents and four cents for each mile traveled in serving the notice will be charged. Persons doing Business without having paid a Special Tax therefor, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, and imprisonment for three years.
CHARLES W. ASHCOM,
Collector 16th District Pa.
Hopewell, Pa., May 18th, 1869.2t

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.
The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.
The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.
Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.
The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.
This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. B. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.
Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'699y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

☞ Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS. NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.
An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.
For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.
For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.
For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens
For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.
For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.
For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)
For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.
For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.
The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.
JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Thursday, April 29, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnelltown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.38	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	AR 10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	LE2.35
	LE 10.25			AR2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.10	Piper's Run,		1.48
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.20	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	8.10	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	8.05	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.55	LE1.55
		Broad Top City.		

April 29, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

New Advertisements.

LET EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD READ THIS.

Their own interests are at stake in this matter.

Everybody has suffered so much from the accursed credit system, if system it can be called, that I intend to offer to everybody a Panacea for the evil in the future. On and after the 1st day of June, 1869, I will sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR PRODUCE. No doubt some customers may be lost to me, but I flatter myself, that it will be only those from whom I cannot collect present accounts. All goods will be sold at about one-half the profit now paid by customers. The People often complain of Bedford prices being higher than elsewhere, and doubtless true to some extent, and for the reason that good customers have had to pay for others goods, with an additional profit on their own. Let an intelligent community sustain me in this enterprise and they will save ten to fifteen per cent on everything they consume. may14 H. F. IRVINE.

NOTICE.—All accounts not settled by the first day of June, A. D. 1869, either by cash-note, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. Friends will please take notice, and by so doing save trouble and costs.
may14:2w H. F. IRVINE.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

30,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!

The undersigned having leased the Large New Woolen Factory, at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully inform the old customers of the Factory and the public generally, that they will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order, at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddler, Thomas Border, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash.
N.B. Wool carding, spinning and country Fulling will be done in the best manner and at short notice. JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO.,
14may3m Waterside, Pa.

TO THE OWNERS OF UNPATENTED LANDS:

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 6th, 1869.

In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Docket," containing the list of unpatented lands for Bedford county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twentieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplement thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Prothonotary of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this Department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may obtain their patents without additional cost.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
14may:tf Surveyor General.

$100 TO $250 PER MONTH GUARANTEED.—SURE PAY.—Salaries paid weekly to Agents everywhere, selling our *Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines*. Call at or write for particulars to the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, 261 North 3d st., Phila. 14may4m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The *astounding revelations* and *startling disclosures* made in this work, are creating the most intense desire in the minds of the people to obtain it. The *secret political intrigues*, &c., of Davis and other Confederate leaders, with the *Hidden Mysteries* from "Behind the Scenes in Richmond," are thoroughly *ventilated*. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
14may4w Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS.

The account of S. L. Russell Esq., trustee of Jas. H. Beeler, W. Scott Beeler, Margrat A. Beeler, now Margrat A. Trout, and Mary E. Beeler, now Mary E. Ruby, children of John W. Beeler, dec'd has been exhibited and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and will be allowed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, at an adjourned court to be held at Bedford on Thursday, the 1st day of July, next, unless cause to the shown why said account should not be allowed. By direction of the court.
7may3m O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Colledge, late of East Providence twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims, are requested to present them properly authenticated for payment.
JOSEPH R. COLLEDGE,
JOHN COLLEDGE,
4may Administrators.

ESTATE OF JOHN CORLEY, Jr., DEC'D.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Corley, Jr., late of Bedford county, dec'd.:
Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in Juniata township, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBT STECKMAN, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., May 10, 1869:3t

10,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which everybody needs hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. It is impossible, in an advertisement to give any adequate idea of the immense amount and variety of information in it. The book itself must be seen and examined to be properly appreciated. Nearly every family will buy it, and it will be found about as great a necessity among all classes as the daily or weekly newspaper. Send for circular and full information.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publisher.
Hartford, Conn., Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.
7may4t

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Is the only infallible Hair Preperation for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR AND PROMOTING ITS GROWTH.

It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will last longer and accomplish more than three bottles of any other preparation.
Our Renewer is not a Dye; it will not stain the skin as others.
It will keep the Hair from falling out.
It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTRIOUS, AND SILKEN.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO. Nassua, N. H. Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
7may1m

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at last ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

DRUGGISTS. BUFFALO, N. Y.,

who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated

CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE.

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.
It is the only safe-guard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.
It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.
It strengthens the debilitated system.
It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.
It disolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passage of the lungs.
Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.
It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—
Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c., &c.
We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—
1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.
2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.
3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the causes of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.
Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, *free of charge*. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price Address L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D. No. 232 North 2d Street, Philadelphia Pa. 23apr9m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to Provide for the collection of State, County, Poor and Military Taxes in the county of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April, 1869, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1869:
Monday and Tuesday, May 24th and 25th, at Woodberry, for Middle Woodber

Farm, Garden & Household.

GROWING ROOT CROPS.

To grow root crops to good advantage, a rich piece of ground, free from weeds, should be selected—one in which the manure applied to previous crops is not exhausted, is better than a heavy application of coarse manure to the present crop. Coarse manure not finely spread, as is often the case, is very likely to induce a branching, scraggy growth of the roots. Fine manure well spread does better; and if put on in the fall, so the strength may be diffused through the soil, it does still better. A good clover sod that has had a good dressing of fine manure the previous fall, makes an excellent preparation. The large tap-roots of clover wedge apart and loosen up the soil more and deeper than other crops, and render the fine cultivation much easier and more certain, and at the same time add to the available plant food near the surface.

The land should be well and finely worked, making not merely a fine seed bed on the surface, but it should be made fine about as deep as it is plowed. A clean clover sod that will soon rot and crumble down fine at the bottom of the furrow, it may not be best to disturb, but only make a good seed bed on the furrow. But in most other cases it is best to plow two or three times, and frequently use the harrow and roller besides. A good way is to plow and work the land early in the spring; then let it lie until the weeds are well started, when another thorough working will destroy one crop of weeds, and put the land in fine condition for the seed. If this can be done without another plowing, the worst crop of weeds of the season will be destroyed, and not a little labor in tending be saved. A rather slight ridging is preferred; the seed is drilled on these ridges. By making the rows 2½ feet apart and very straight, most of the labor in tending may be done with a horse.

Carrots, Sugar beets and Mangold Wurzels may be sown at any time in May when the land is in good condition to secure a quick germination and growth, so the crop may get the start of the weeds. Soaking and sprouting the seed has been practiced, and sometimes with the best results. But it is not always sure; if the land and weather are all favorable when the seed is ready, it will do well; but if storms and bad weather prevent sowing at the proper time on the one hand, or dry weather makes the soil so dry that it draws the moisture out of the soaked seed, on the other, failure may be the result. When the weather and condition of the land can be foretold for a few days, it is a good plan to soak the seed; then with plenty of seed, so that if one is lost another may be sown, there is little risk and may be considerable gain, in starting the crop. While from May 1st to 20th is the best time to sow carrots and beets, very good crops have been grown by sewing early in June. Seed turnips are always sown in June—the 20th is the usual time, but it may be questioned whether it is not better to sow earlier.

Any soil that will produce good corn ought to grow roots. The main point is sufficient fertility and pulverization. A sandy loam is generally preferred, because the latter is more readily secured, and with much less labor. It is also sooner dry after a rain and ready to work at odd spells, when something to do is wanted to fill up the time. On such soils it is easier and more pleasant harvesting roots, while they come out cleaner, and, after a little drying, most of the adhering soil will rattle off in handling. Sandy loams are thought more suited to turnips and carrots, while heavier loams are preferred for beets and mangolds. Indeed any fertile, finely worked clay loam will grow the latter, also good carrots; and so good crops of both have been grown on a sandy loam.

Where only a few hundred bushels are grown, or even a few acres, it is a good plan to sow near the buildings, where they will be handy to work in at odd spells and on broken days. A good deal of hoeing and working may be done in this way without feeling the loss of the time; indeed most of the work may be clear gain.

The first hoeing should be as soon as the third or rough leaf appears. With a sharp new hoe, the corners standing out well, the rows may be hoed very close, leaving only half to three-fourths of an inch space for the plants, and no thick bunches; then there will be much less labor in thinning out. If the first hoeing is thus done when they are small, and the second when some two inches high, nearly all the thinning out may be done with a sharp-cornered hoe, taking out surplus plants the same as weeds. I seldom use my fingers in weeding root crops. Practice has shown that there are so many ways in which the corner of a hoe can be used to take weeds out of a row, that I find it much easier and quicker to do it with a hoe. Hoeing often is easier, cheaper, better for the crop, and more certain to kill the weeds. Then the weeds don't have time to injure the crop, or to be much in the way; nor does the land have time to get hard. It is less work to hoe twice—each time before the weeds get an inch, than once after they are four inches high, while in the latter case the growth of the crop will be checked by the weeds, and in the former, increased by the frequent hoeing. The same rule applies to working with a horse, with this difference, that while the cultivator or horse-hoe will kill all, or very nearly all the small weeds, many of the larger ones that have been left until four or five inches high, will again take root and grow. —*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

GLEANINGS.

Manure is greatly injured by lying in the rain. It needs shelter as much as cattle.

Don't keep a calf tied or shut up in some damp dark corner, with hardly room enough to lie down. He needs the sunshine as much as hens, or the plants in the garden.

A recent writer states that 350 bushels of potatoes remove 90 pounds of potash from the soil on which they are grown; consequently, wood ashes is one of the most valuable manures for this crop.

A correspondent of the *American Entomologist* says that a few sliced onions, buried in the ant-hill, will cause the ants to leave it. A gill of kerosene oil, poured into the orifices of the nest, will secure the same result.

The *Cottage Gardener*, London, says "earthing up potatoes diminishes the product and retards the ripening of the tubers. Long experiments in England have proved this fact—that hilling up the potato will reduce the crop one-fourth."

The *Agricultural Gazette* estimates the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom at 20,000,000 of quarters—it may be a million more—and states the average yield per acre, throughout the kingdom, at 27 bushels. An English quarter is eight bushels.

At a Farmers' Club in Ohio, the discussion of the question resulted in the conclusion that August and February are the most suitable months for cutting timber. In August the summer's growth is mature and firm. In February the circulation has been for two or three months suspended by the cold of winter.

An English farmer broke up 30 acres of water meadow which produced nothing but coarse edge grasses and rushes. After it was thoroughly drained and laid down to grass, he was able to cut four crops of green fodder annually of the best quality. The same thing could be done in thousands of cases in this country.

Humorous.

When does a ship tell a falsehood? When she lies at the warf.

Ben, did you ever see a cat-fish? No, but I've seen a rope-walk.

A gay Mormon in Williamsburg, N. Y., aged 63, sports eleven wives.

Why is the inside of everything unintelligible? Because we can't make it out.

A noisy carpet-bag on a London train was found to contain a lively infant.

At the first opening of the county court at White Pine, 150 lawyers were on hand.

An old bachelor editor says: "Lovers, like armies, get along well enough till engaged."

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been trying to spin a mountain top.

What's in a name? A Kentuckian by the nama of Stamps has an income of only $55 to show for it.

It has been said that it must be easy to break into an old man's house, because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

"I think I now see a new feature in this case," as the lawyer said when his client informed him that he had plenty of money.

A confectioner of Bath, has brought his business to such perfection, that he is now offering to the public his candid opinion.

An American lecturer of note solemnly said, one evening: "Parents you may have children, or if not, your daughters may have."

Great talents render a man famous, great merit procures respect, great learning esteem, but good breeding alone ensures enduring attection.

In a recent ride, an eastern editor discovered the following upon a gatepost: "Fursail a 2 story cows pen. The oner Xpex tu Go 2 calleffornev."

Prentice asks: "Why don't certain merchants advertise? Because they sell nothing. Why do they sell nothing? Because they don't advertise."

Why are ladies like watches? Because they have beautiful faces, delicate hands, are more admired when full jeweled, and need regulating very often.

"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. "Yes," he replied, "I never knew one to complain of being out of health in my life."

The dentists of the United States have been holding a convention, for the purpose, as the chairman said, of devising some means whereby they can pull together.

"How is coal now?" inquired a gentleman of a son of the Emerald Isle who was dumping a load of coal in Fulton street. "Black as iver, sir, be jabers," responded Pat.

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" Inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.

A Cleveland newspaper recently advertised that it would send a copy free to any person sending a "club of ten." A young lady in the country sent it the ten spot of clubs.

After Marriage.—"Henry, love, I wish you would throw away that book and talk to me, I feel so dull." (A long pause and no reply.) "Henry, dear, my foot's asleep." "It is? Well, don't talk; you might wake it up."

The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water." "You could easily keep your nose above water, husband, if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

There are many more people anxious to go into office than ever there were to go into the army. No drafting for office, though a great many will no doubt be left in the draught before they get one.

A young gentleman with an inquiring mind wishes to be enlightened on the following:—"If brooks are, as the poets call them, the most joyous things in nature, what are they always murmuring about?

Here is a bachelor's autographical epitaph:—

"At three score winter's end I died,
A cheerless being, sole and sad;
The nuptial knot I never tied,
And wish my father never had."

"Boy, did you let off that gun?" exclaimed an enraged schoolmaster.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what do you think I will do to you?"

"Why, let me off."

A Public lecturer, who had never known just what his wife thought of his talents, one day informed her that he was to lecture in Boston. "In Boston!" she exclaimed. "I'm so glad for I always did hate those Bostonians!"

"Doctor,," said a hard-looking customer the other day to a physician. "Doctor I'm troubled with a depression—an uneasiness about the breast. What do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for." said the physician, "you have water on the chest."

"Water. Come, that will do well enough for a joke; but how could I get water on the chest when I haven't touched a drop for fifteen years?"

Old Rodger was visiting a friend who had a remarkably fine little girl, three years old, famous for her smart sayings. As usual, she was showing off before our esteemed friend.

"What is papa?" said the parent, in order to draw out the precious reply.

"Papa's a bumbug," said the child.

"I declare," said old Roger, "I never in my life saw so young a child with so mature a judgment."

A Sculptor, who was engaged to carve a monument and select an epitaph for a deceased manufacturer of fire works, seeing the inscription on the tombstone of a celebrated musician—"He has gone to the place where only his harmony can be exceeded"—and thinking it was a very neat thing, he adapted it to his purpose by changing one word, and carved on the mouument—"He has gone to that place where only his own fire-works can be exceeded."

An Irish gentleman, residing in Canada, was desirous of persuading his sons to work as backwoodsmen instead of frittering away their constitutions and money in luxuries and pleasures; and as champagne costs something more than a dollar a bottle, whenever the old gentleman saw his sons raise the bright sparkling mixture to their lips, he used humorously to exclaim to them: "Ah, my boys there goes an acre of land, trees and all."

Happy Boy.—"I say, boy, why do you whistle so gaily?"

"'Cause I'm happy, mister."

"What makes you so happy?"

"'Cause I got a new shirt; look-a-here, ain't it nice?"

"It don't look very new; what is it made of?"

"Why 'tis new; 'cause mam made it yesterday, out of dad's old 'un!"

"And what was 'dad's old un' made of?"

"Why one of granny's old sheets, what *her* mam give her!"

The State of the Markets.—Bread stuffs—rising every day.

Gunpowder—Goes off easily.

Bitter Beer—This article has a *downward* tendency.

Indigo—The trade is dyeing.

Pickled Pork—Dead and very inactive.

Brandy—Very spirited.

Vermilion—Finds a reddy sale.

Nutmegs—In grater demand.

Soda Water.—Brisk and lively.

Lead—Very heavy.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum' Orange, &c.*, making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flutterling at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT—

SLEIGH BELLS,
SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
STEEL SLEIGH SOLES,
BUFFALO ROBES, AND
HORSE-BLANKETS, go to

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

A fine stock of SKATES for Ladies and gentlemen.

A beautiful lot of
LAMPS, LANTERNS AND CHIMNEYS,
DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUNS
AND PISTOLS,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
DOBBINS' AND CASTILE SOAP,
FANCY SOAPS,

A superior article of LUBRICATING OIL for machinery,

A fine lot of AXES, SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, Cheap.

If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUBE PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

☞ PATTERSON'S FLOUR FOR SALE.

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TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
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FANCY NOTIONS,
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BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

Terms—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

OUR NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, for either family use or manufacturing purposes, are so well established and generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellence is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE.

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is

SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE & BEAUTIFUL

It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either silk, twist, linen or cotten thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc, are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular folding tops and cabinet cases, peculiar to the machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea however, can at best be given through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival machines before making a purchase A selection can then be made understandingly Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer' Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where machines will be cheerfully exhibited, and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
1106 Chestnut Street.

C. LOYER, Agent, Bedford, Pa.
9oct 11m

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'

Miscellaneous.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.
EDINBURGH REVIEW.
WESTMINISTER REVIEW.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within the reach of all.

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